

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

No. 12.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 12th, 1882.

Lindsay Russell's appointment as Deputy Minister of the Interior has been confirmed. Hanlan left for England on the sixth. Col. Irving and Capt. Cotton, of the Mounted Police, are in Ottawa.

It is reported that the Yellowhead Pass has been definitely abandoned by the Syndicate. The engineers have found three other good passes. The Bow River pass is the most favored. It is further announced that a very good pass has been discovered through the Selkirk range, which will likely be selected. The Toronto Globe would compel the Syndicate to use the Yellowhead Pass because the others are too near the boundary.

A London cablegram says that the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a letter to the clergymen of the Church of England on the subject of emigration, and had books relating to Canada distributed. The London office of the Canadian Government is receiving a large number of enquiries regarding the Dominion. It is understood that the Government, in connection with the various companies interested in the settlement of the North-West, intends to frame a scheme for female emigration from Europe.

Applications will be made to the Dominion Parliament next session by the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway Company for an Act to revive their charter and extending the time for commencing operations; for incorporating a company to construct and operate a railway from the east end of Lake Athabaska to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay; and by the General Land Company of Canada for purchasing and colonizing lands in the North West; the International Colonization Company, object being to bring out Jews from Russia; and also the Ottawa and North-West Land Company.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 13th, 1882.

Twenty flat sleighs started this morning for Edmonton. More to follow.

Capt. Antrobus left here yesterday morning with a prisoner. Crime, deserting employment at Fort Pitt.

Over forty cattle, horse and mule brands have been registered in the stipendiary magistrate's office here up to date.

F. A. Smart and P. Ballendine left here yesterday on a visit to Prince Albert on business.

Western mail arrived on Tuesday last and eastern on Wednesday. Both left on Thursday.

Hayter Reed, Indian Agent, now occupies Government House, and W. J. Scott is his companion. T. T. Quinn occupies registrar's house.

Weather fine, with wind from south-west. About four inches snow. Thermometer ten above and going up.

HUMBOLDT, 13th Jan., 1882.

This week's weather has been, and is yet, very cloudy but not cold, as the thermometer has registered from 40 to 17 above zero. Highest wind on Monday—eight miles per hour.

Some freighters passed here a few days ago from Prince Albert, going as far as Brandon.

A man by the name of McLeod, from Edmonton, passed here on Monday last. Sleighing good.

FT. Pelly, 12th Jan., 1882.

Weather very mild. Snow over a foot deep. River overflowing.

A party lately arrived from Qu'Appelle say that a man and two ponies can gather in \$12 a day teaming there. Several lovers of whiskey had fifty dollars apiece shoved up their sleeves. To enliven the Christmas festivities several of the Indians amused themselves by clubbing their squaws.

Whisky galore around here, and ginger and so forth is at a discount.

## LOCAL.

DANCE at Mr. J. Ashen's, Thursday evening. A flock of wild geese were seen passing north on Thursday evening.

MR. J. LEE, farm instructor at Peace Hills, who has been ill of rheumatic fever for some time past, is recovering.

S. LUCAS, D.L.S., and family were at Frog Lake, this side of Ft. Pitt, on the 15th of December, and expected to beat Saddle Lake by New Year's. Flat sleds were sent from here by Mr. Anderson, Indian agent, to meet him.

MR. F. LOGAN has already got nearly enough fish at Pigeon Lake to fill his contract with the Indian Department. The fish are of a better quality than formerly, probably owing to their being thinned out somewhat, thereby giving what are left a better chance for feeding.

MR. R. McKERNAN, of the Two Hills, gave a dance on Monday night last, which was well attended. Over forty guests sat down to supper. Dancing was kept up until four o'clock in the morning. Music was furnished by the three best violinists in this part of the country—Gurneau, Moulton and Hamlin.

MR. J. L. REID, D.L.S., laid out two coal limits at the Big Island, fifteen miles up the river, for the H.B.Co. and Capt. Moore. The H.B.Co. limit is on the north side of the river and Capt. Moore's on the south side. He also laid out several others for parties in the east, who will work them next summer if the titles can be secured.

This public school has been running now nearly two weeks, with an attendance of from 25 to 32, of which only three are girls. The building has been quite comfortable so far, although it is not banked, and the children are making fair progress. The scarcity of school books is a slight drawback at present, as also that of white chalk for blackboard use, but these wants will be supplied in a short time.

SHORTLY after Dr. Lauder's reply in reference to taking up the practice of medicine here was received, a telegram was sent to Dr. Lynch, of Winnipeg, stating the circumstances of the case and asking if he knew of a suitable physician who would be likely to come. Dr. Lynch telegraphed back—"Know of one that would suit if he is willing to accept. Will you wait a few days, and in the meantime inform me what guarantee and to what amount will be given." He was answered—"People not in favor of guarantee, Indian Department business alone runs from \$25 to \$100 monthly. Will wait until you wire again."

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 12th January, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Geo. Slack Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	26	1
Saturday,	30	10
Sunday,	38	9
Monday,	30	15
Tuesday,	21	-7
Wednesday,	12	-1
Thursday,	14	-6

The mark minus (—) signifies below zero. Barometer falling and very low.

Weather for the most part clear to fair and calm, although we had a violent wind storm Sunday last, when anemometer recorded nineteen miles an hour at noon.

NOTICE.—Persons having any claims against the estate of George Verey, surgeon, deceased, are requested to forward their accounts to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the same estate are asked to kindly settle their accounts at an early date.

E. G. VEREY.

Jan. 12th, 1882.

COCHRANE RANCH CO. (LIMITED),  
BOW RIVER,  
Importers and Breeders of Thoroughbred and Grade Stock.

We will keep constantly on hand a full supply of beef cattle, work oxen, driving and saddle horses. Having purchased a band of American bred horses, mostly descendants of the celebrated trotting stallion "Live Oak," we can safely recommend them as unsurpassed in the Territory for action and endurance. We have also in our stables at present the thoroughbred stallions Moss Trooper and Konrad, both noted English and Kentucky bred horses. Their pedigrees can be seen at the offices of the BULLETIN and Saskatchewan Herald. One of these stallions would be sold next spring to make room for two Clyde stallions now en route from Scotland, as we intend in future to pay more attention to breeding farm and draft horses. We will have a shipment of thoroughbred horses and cattle arriving in Benton by the first boats next spring and will import on reasonable terms pure bred horses, cattle, sheep and pigs of any breed required for parties residing in the Bow River or Saskatchewan districts, provided we have their orders in time to enable us to ship with our stock in the spring. As the selection of all our thoroughbred stock is under the supervision of the noted stock raiser, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, parties trusting us with their orders can rely on getting animals of the purest strains. A limited number of mares would be received next season for service to thoroughbred or Clyde stallions. Terms, \$25 for the season.

Address—

MAJOR JAMES WALKER, Manager,  
Bow River.

NOTICE.—To Wm. Humberstone, the Dominion Government and all whom it may concern, as well as those who have no business in the matter:—I hereby give notice that one William Humberstone has had the impudence to build a shanty at night on my claim, occupied and improved by me, according to the homestead act, continually for the last eleven years; also that this Wm. Humberstone, during my absence, ploughed on my land the road that was left for the public benefit; and I now give notice by daylight that I am liable to remove any obstruction or nuisance found on my property if not removed by the legal authorities.

DONALD McLEOD.

Jan. 3rd, 1882.

JAS. HALY & CO.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N.W.T.,

GENERAL TRADERS.

A full assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., constantly on hand.

Highest Cash Prices for Fur.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Horse Clothing.

HARNESS & SADDLERY.

RETAIL—307 Main Street Winnipeg and opposite post office Portage la Prairie.

WHOLESALE—419 Main Street Winnipeg.

Special attention paid to orders from the North West.

MULHOLLAND BROS.,

323, Main Street, Winnipeg.

HARDWARE.

Builders Supplies, Mill Supplies, Belting, Lace Leather, Oils and Stoves.

Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Company.

Galvanized, Steel Barbed Fence Wire.



## PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of the announcement which appeared in the BULLETIN of last week, about 150 people assembled in McDougall's Hall on Tuesday afternoon last for the purpose of ventilating their grievances in regard to the timber law. Most of those present were actual settlers, and had come considerable distances to attend.

Mr. D. Maloney, of Riviere Qui Barre settlement, was appointed chairman, and Mr. F. Oliver, secretary. The chairman called on Mr. F. M. Juneau to explain the object of the meeting, which he did by saying that the timber regulations now being enforced were very unsatisfactory to the people, and that the meeting was called to take steps towards getting the law changed if possible.

The chairman called for a copy of the regulations and for permits, several of which were produced. One permit was to J. Baptiste Larondele for 20 cords of wood to be cut on Government land, for which \$4 duty was charged. One was to Co. in Fraser for 40 cords of wood which he had bought from an Indian last winter, 20 cords to be for sale and 20 for use, for all of which he was charged 25 cents a cord. K. Macdonald's permit was for wood which had been cut last winter, and on which duty was to be paid at the rate of 25 cents per cord. The different permits were discussed and it was apparently the opinion of the meeting that all the permits were not issued on the same footing. It was finally decided that a deputation consisting of the chairman, secretary and Rev. Father LeDuc should wait on Mr. Anderson at his office and ask him, first—if he had any official information in regard to settler's timber being allowed free, as was stated in a BULLETIN telegram of last week, and second—what was the reason that some settlers were charged more for permits than others.

The meeting then adjourned for an hour and a half to give the deputation time to act and report.

The deputation waited on Mr. Anderson at his office. He received them very politely, and stated in answer to the first question that he had received no information, official or otherwise, beyond what he had already made public, which instructions he was still bound by. In answer to the second question he said that he made it a rule to grant a free permit to new settlers who had no improvements made, but that the Government took the ground that those who had been for a considerable time in the country were able and should be made pay for what more timber they required, according to the rates stated in the printed folio which he had distributed. He said further that although the law called for payment of dues on all timber cut since 1879, he was in favor of letting all that was cut in the past go free and only charge for what was cut after his arrival here. In regard to Fraser and Macdonald being obliged to pay duty on cordwood cut last year, he said they were old settlers, living on valuable land, and that they should not complain at having to pay this tax, as they were able to pay it. He cautioned those who had purchased town lots from the old settlers that they would not be looked upon as homesteaders, and therefore must expect to pay for all wood used. He further stated that it was his intention to allow a man to cut all the wood he wanted on his own place free, and that, although he had nothing to do with the land, he would consider any land that a man occupied and staked out, provided it did not exceed in size a homestead and pre-emption, as his claim until the land was actually surveyed. Neither had he any authority over the coal, and said that the BULLETIN was in error in asserting that he ordered Humberstone not to touch any of the coal in the drift at the time he seized the timber that was in it. In answer to a question, he answered that no distinction could or would be made between dry and green wood, and was of opinion that it was better that no distinction be made, as people would take advantage of the privilege of cutting dry wood to cut green wood. Being asked what constituted the difference between an old and new settler, he said that any man who had not enough buildings on his place would get a free permit, whether he had been settled a long or short time. Being asked again in regard to free permits, he said that he had not yet received his full instructions, and there

might possibly be something in them in regard to such permits. If he found when he received those instructions that he had levied more duty than the law allowed he would refund the money. Being requested to come to the meeting and explain matters in person, he consented, but having been informed that certain mottoes had been chalked upon the blackboard in the hall—"Free Fuel or Fight," "Sic Temper Tyrannus," etc.,—and that they had not yet been erased, he refused to go, as he considered them rebellious and not to be countenanced. The chairman assured him that they had been put there without his knowledge, and that it was only through carelessness that they had not been erased—which was done as soon as the committee returned—but without effect. He refused point blank to go while such disloyal mottoes were allowed to be displayed.

On the return of the deputation French and Cree interpreters were appointed, and the interview with Mr. Anderson given to the meeting as nearly as possible. It did not appear to be in the least satisfactory, and after some argument

Mr. J. Lamoreaux proposed the formation of a league, the members of which should pay no timber dues, and should help each other out of whatever difficulties such action might bring them into.

Rev. Father LeDuc opposed the idea as rebellious.

The majority of those present seemed to favor the formation of such a league, but did not seem to know exactly how to go about it.

Mr. F. Lamoreaux had heard from good authority that there was no law that could punish a man for cutting timber.

The chairman thought the regulations allowed every man a certain amount free without even the office fee of fifty cents.

Mr. J. Macdonald pointed out that the office fee had to be paid in any case.

Mr. J. Rowland said that although the regulations might allow every man free permits Mr. Anderson did not.

The meeting began to get warm, and in favor of the non-payment of dues, and the question was asked—"Supposing all hands refused to pay, what could the agent do about it?" The conundrum was not answered, but doubtless the red coats at Ft. Saskatchewan would be able to offer a solution.

It was finally decided that the chairman and secretary and Mr. J. Lamoreaux be appointed a committee to draft and send a telegram to Ottawa, asking that the dues on settlers' timber be remitted. A collection, amounting to \$15.25, was taken up to defray the cost of the telegram, and the meeting adjourned.

The following is a copy of the body of the telegram:

*"To the Minister of the Interior.*

"We, the committee, on behalf of a meeting of settlers held to-day, ask that the tax imposed on actual settlers' timber by Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the Dominion Government, be remitted until such time as surveys are made, as we are not at present in a position to pay it. We trust that the matter will receive your immediate and earnest consideration."

The telegram was sent on Tuesday evening, and the following answer was received on Wednesday evening:

OTTAWA, Ont., 4th Jan., 1882.

D. Maloney, Edmonton.

Regulations mailed agent provide certain amount wood free to actual settlers. Dues must be paid for anything over that.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,  
Acting Dept. Minister.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY—Parties in the East wishing to invest in Real Estate in Edmonton or vicinity will find it to their advantage to correspond with

MESSRS. McKAY & BLAKE,  
Edmonton, N.W.T.

NOTICE.—PAY UP.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please come and settle their accounts without further delay.

W. LENNEY,  
Blacksmith.

Edmonton, Dec. 9th, 1881.

## EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

Go to Kelly & Ibbotson's for Cigarettes.

## LAUDERDALE HOUSE,

(Opposite Frank Oliver's store.)

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON

JAMES LAUDER, PROPRIETOR.

First-class weekly and day board at reasonable rates.

Livery and feed stable attached.

P. HEIMNICK,

(St. Jean's new building, south side of Main St.)

has on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

DRY GOODS AND

HARDWARE

direct from Montreal, for sale at lowest prices for

CASH OR GRAIN.

GROCERIES AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fourteen oxen and horses, for which grain will be taken in exchange.

X. ST. JEAN,

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimnick's store, Main St..

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

BEEF FOR SALE

BY THE

CUT OR CARCASE

AT THE MARKET HOUSE,

at lowest rates for cash or grain.

D. M. McDOUGALL,

Beef Contractor.

SLEIGH SHOE STEEL at

FRANK OLIVER'S.

Buy your Candies at Kelly & Ibbotson's.

## BANKING HOUSE

—of—

A. MACDONALD & Co., Edmonton.

transact a general banking business. Deposits received and drafts issued on Battleford, Winnipeg and all points east.

A. MACDONALD & Co.

A. MACDONALD & Co.

will take all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

\$5 REWARD.

Lost, a bright bay horse, three years old last spring; crooked white streak down forehead; a few white hairs near the root of tail. Any person leaving the above animal at D. M. McDougall's will be paid the above reward.



# LOCAL.

The Victoria grist mill has quit grinding. Jim, the Indian messenger sent out to Bow River for Dr. Lauder, got back on Monday last.

J. L. Reid, D.L.S., got back from his work up the river, surveying Capt. Moore's timber limits, on Monday last.

MR. HIGGINS, farm instructor at Saddle Lake, arrived here on Monday, bringing 64 bushels of wheat to the mill. Dist. rice, 115 miles. He says the farm produced about 400 bushels of wheat last season and, although of fair quality, it is not as good a sample as the barley. The wheat is very much mixed with the small seeds of weeds, while the barley is free from that trouble. The oat crop was not very good. All the potatoes were got out, but some had been touched with the frost, causing the loss of about 100 bushels. However, potatoes are reasonably plentiful both on the farm and among the Indians, while there will be enough grain to seed the farm and supply the Indians with seed, besides some for milling.

THE hope that the buffalo had come back to their old feeding grounds in sufficient numbers to supply the Indians with food and make good times on the plains does not seem likely to be realized. In the fall the Labouches and others from Abram Selwyn's settlement, on the Battle River, went to the plains and returned with loads of fresh meat. Encouraged by this success, nearly all the aboriginal ones of the Peace Hills and Pigeon Lake Indians started for the plains in the hope of getting another square feed. One or two of them returned this week and report that hunters had only killed three buffalo up to the time they left, and in consequence all hands were in a rather starved out condition. A small party also went from Victoria in the fall with carts, and did not return until after the snow came, and although they were old and keen hunters they saw no buffalo.

SOME time ago we remarked that the Montana cattle of the Cochrane Ranch Co. were a rather inferior lot. We have received a letter from the manager of the ranch at Bow River on the subject, in which he says that the herds are equal to the average Montana cattle. That in buying cattle he found it more profitable to buy out a herd as they ran, as people would ask fully more for the cattle he would pick out than they would for the same cattle with the scrubs included. Next summer he intends selling for beef all that are not up to the mark, and by using only thorough-bred bulls he expects in the course of a few years to have the finest band in America. The company also intends to go extensively into sheep raising next summer. The weather so far has been fine and warm with very little snow. Since the middle of October a few cattle have got mired in creeks and springs and some have been killed by wolves, but the herd, as a whole, is gaining every day.

J. R. MATHEWSON arrived from Winnipeg on Tuesday last with six jumpers loaded with freight, part of which was for Brown & Curry. He had a hard trip of it, having been thrown off the cars and severely injured while on his way to Brandon. Before he left Ellice the ground was frozen, and from Touchwood Hills there was sufficient snow for sleighing. At the South Branch he was delayed two weeks by ice running in the river, and at last crossed on ice two days old. At Duck Lake he took to runners altogether and found the sleighing good. From the Elbow of the South Branch he followed the river to Battleford. When within twenty miles of Battleford a thaw made the sleighing bad, and having been injured by a fall on the ice, that distance kept him busy just ten days. From Battleford to Fort Pitt the road was good, but the snow was about a foot and a half deep with a strong crust. From Pitt to Saddle Lake the crust was not so strong but the snow was deeper. It got shallower all the way from Saddle Lake to Sturgeon River, and from Sturgeon River to Edmonton there was not enough for good sleighing. He left one sleigh or jumper at Fort Pitt and one at Victoria. He says that taken altogether it was the worst season for freighting that he was ever out in, and this was the worst trip he ever made.

# GENERAL NEWS.

New police barracks have been built at Qu'Appelle.

HALF a section of land near Rapid City was sold recently for \$5,000.

WORK on the C.P.R. near Rat Portage is carried on Sundays as well as week days.

A NEW comet was discovered on Nov. 17th. This is the seventh comet discovered during 1881.

THE Portage, Westbourne & North-western Railway has been surveyed to Odanah, on the Little Saskatchewan.

EMERSON, Manitoba, is issuing \$30,000 worth of debentures to pay for a new city hall and street improvements.

IT is supposed that the Winnipeg & Duluth railroad is only another name for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

SHARES in the Bank of Montreal are worth 204 per cent. on the par value, Ontario Bank 61, Toronto 102, and Merchants 123.

A Philadelphia gentleman named Walton has won over half a million dollars on horse racing in England during the past season.

THE total population of the United States as finally determined by the last census is 50,155,783, an increase since 1870 of 30 per cent.

DEWINTON is the name of the station on the C.P.R. near Three Creeks on the Saskatchewan trail. Of course a town site is being laid out.

A LOT of registered letters, supposed to contain diamonds and watches valued at £40,000, have been stolen at Hatton Garden, P. O., London.

THE head office of the Dominion Lands Department is to be situated in Winnipeg in future, as the head offices of the H.B.Co. and C.P.R.Co. are now.

BEEF is being shipped from Ontario to Winnipeg, although the country around Winnipeg is far superior to any part of Ontario for stock raising.

TRACK has been laid on the C. P. R. south-western branch from Point Douglas to the Assiniboine crossing at Headingly. The men who were at work on the branch are now laying on the a.r. line from this end.

THE grading on the Manitoba & South-western has been completed from Winnipeg to the Boyne, the big slough south of the Assiniboine having been got over. Track-laying is going on as rapidly as possible.

THE Northern Pacific will build a branch line from Detroit, Minn., up through the Red River Valley to the international boundary. F.R. Delano has the contract for grading, and will push work through early in the spring.

THE Times' Dublin correspondent states that the experience of extensive land agents is that rents are being paid in Sligo, Roscommon, parts of Galway, Limerick, Queen's County and Kilkenny; but that in Wexford, Clare, Kerry, parts of Cork and other counties, there is a general determination not to pay.

THE average time taken by the English mails on the Allan steamers between Liverpool and Toronto during the past six months has been ten days and four hours. The average time for the Cunarders during the same period has been eleven days and eleven hours. It appears, therefore, that the St. Lawrence route has a decided advantage.

DAN NOYES started for up the river on Tuesday last with a gang of men to take out saw logs for the H.B.Co.

SIX cents a pound is what the H.B.Co. pays for bringing flour from Battleford. They have a large quantity lying there at present intended for this post.

LAST spring a number of the farmers here sowed seed wheat which was brought up from Prince Albert by the H.B.Co. The sample was very fine, but in a majority of instances it did not ripen as soon as home grown seed, and consequently was caught by the frost. Besides, it is said that there was some seeds in it new to this part of the country, resembling mustard, which ripened, although the wheat did not, and are an unwelcome increase to the already numerous weeds against which the farmer here has to contend.

# OLIVER & McDONALD,

## BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE—Main Street.

J. G. OLIVER.

JAS. McDONALD.

## CITY OF EDMONTON,

situated at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River; the centre of the Gold, Coal, Timber and Mineral region of the Great North-West, and surrounded by the richest wheat-producing country in the world.

The four great highways leading from Winnipeg, the great Bow River grazing country, the Peace River country and British Columbia via the Jasper Pass, centre on the Town Site.

It is the terminus of the C.P. telegraph line, the North-West mail route, and the projected Saskatchewan branch of the C.P.R.

The Hudson's Bay Co. offer for sale 1,000 lots on the above town site at low prices and on reasonable terms.

All information can be had by applying at the H.B.Co. offices in Winnipeg or Montreal, R. MCGINN, G. J. BRIDGES, Agent, Edmonton, Commissioner.

## P. HEIMNICK,

(St. Jean's new building, south side of Main St.)

has on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

## DRY GOODS AND

## HARDWARE

Direct from Montreal, for sale at lowest prices for

## CASH OR GRAIN.

## GROCERIES AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fourteen oxen and horses, for which grain will be taken in exchange.

## X. ST. JEAN,

## CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimnicks store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

## BEEF FOR SALE

## BY THE

## CUT OR CARCASE

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at lowest rates for cash or grain.

## D. M. McDOUGALL,

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## EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## LAUDERDALE HOUSE,

(Opposite Frank Oliver's store.)

MAIN STREET,

EDMONTON.

JAMES LAUDER, PROPRIETOR.

First-class weekly and day board at reasonable rates.

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## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

will be published every Saturday morning from the 29th of October until the 1st of May.

Subscription for the season, \$2.00

Advertising rates:—Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; ten lines, three months, \$5.00; ten lines, six months, \$10.00.

Job work done neatly, quickly and cheaply at the BULLETIN office.

Terms strictly cash.

All communications to be addressed to Frank Oliver, Edmonton, or A. Dunlop, Winnipeg.

As one fourth of the term for which the BULLETIN is published having expired, it will be given for the balance of the term for \$1.50.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,  
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 14, 1882.

### TIMBER.

It appears from the answer received to the telegram sent to the Minister of the Interior in regard to the obnoxious timber dues by the meeting of last week, that no relief is to be expected from that quarter. The telegram from Lindsay Russell declares plainly that dues must be paid for any timber cut over a certain amount.

The allowance of a certain amount of timber free, while it is intended to give people in other places an idea that the Government wishes to deal liberally with the people here, is so small as to be of very little benefit, not amounting to the improvements that every progressive settler wishes to put on his land yearly. It is not enough for the first shanty and first piece of breaking, to say nothing of outbuildings or pasture fields. The argument put forward by the Agent, which is apparently the idea of the Government, that when a settler extends his operations beyond these limits he is able to pay duty on the timber used is one which we commend to the intelligence of the public. If a settler because he is able to fence more than ten acres or live in something better than a shanty is able to pay a heavy tax to the Dominion Government, for which he has received or is receiving no benefit or return, surely a Government with \$1,000,000 surplus in the treasury, as the result of one year's operations, can afford to do without that tax when they are receiving from the settler his fair contribution towards the revenue in the ordinary way, and are reaping a direct benefit besides in the increased value of the land which he improves and the produce he raises. For the two past years the crops, in this part of the country at least, have not been up to the mark, and in consequence settlers have not been able to make much headway, and the imposition of such a tax at such a time falls with double effect on them, draining money from them when they can least afford it, and when the Dominion least needs it. Looking at the matter from any side it becomes more and more apparent that the tax is intended as a direct discouragement to actual settlers, and certainly whether it was so intended or not that is the actual and natural effect of it.

At first a considerable number of the people expressed themselves willing to pay the tax, as they supposed the permit to cut would give some recognition of their right to the improvements they were making. This turns out not to be case however. The agent declares that he has nothing whatever to do with the land or the rights of any one to it. What he does in allowing a man timber on his own land he does on his own responsibility, and such action is not binding on the Government afterwards. As the case stands then, a man has to pay for being allowed to do im-

provements, which are liable to be taken from him at any time, or which he may be allowed to hold only on paying the market price for. That any Government could or would act in such an unjust manner, is difficult of belief, but such is the simple fact.

But the law taken as a whole is not so unjust or so ridiculous as the part relating to dry wood. There are thousands of acres of dry poplar in this country, which is of no value for any purpose except as fuel. It is mostly found on the very best of land. By standing some time it allows a thick growth of scrub to sprout and grow, and this land in a few years is harder to bring under cultivation than that on which green wood is growing. Besides the dry wood is always more apt to catch fire in a dry season, and spread destruction among the green timber adjoining it. In a few years at any rate it becomes utterly useless for any purpose and only encumbers the land and has to be burnt as rubbish. And yet the settler has to pay a duty of 25 cents a cord on such of this wood as he requires to use, while it is an actual benefit to the community at large to have it destroyed. One effect of the tax on dry wood will be the greater consumption of good green wood. As the green wood cut and seasoned as cordwood makes much better fuel than dry wood, and as the duty on both is the same, of course every one will prefer to use the cordwood, so that while the country is being denuded of growing timber for fuel, the dry wood will simply be going to waste.

Were the money that is being taken from the people by this timber tax returned to them in any way, there would be little or no complaint made. As there are no municipal organizations, the money might be spent in doing road work, building bridges, making surveys or other needed improvements in the country, but it is not to be used in any such manner, and neither have the people here one word to say in the imposition of the tax or the distribution of the money. The only explanation offered on the subject is the old fashioned one, that might is right. Because the Dominion Government thinks fit to make us pay this money, we have to pay it, and any refusal to do so is rebellion.

While we have no hesitation in saying that the people would be justified by every principle of fair dealing in refusing to pay the tax, we do not think that they are in a position at present to successfully resist the payment of it, while petitions to the Government are quite as useless. The most feasible way that appears at present of drawing attention to our grievances in the matter, and perhaps receiving a measure of justice, is to draw up a full statement of the case, signed by every actual settler in the country, and to send the same to some prominent member of the opposition in Parliament, that it may be laid before the house at its coming session. We would then be sure that although we have no direct representative there our case would be fully presented, from party motives if no other, and perhaps in the end we might get justice. At least we would have the satisfaction of having our case stated to the representatives of the people in a public manner, while if we send a petition to the Government or any supporter of it the chances are that it will not be heard of again. A petition on the same subject was sent to the Minister of the Interior winter before last, and an answer was received the summer following to the effect that it was not nor ever had been the intention of the Government to tax actual settlers for their timber, while the answer to the telegram of last week says emphatically that settlers have to pay for what wood they use.

For the present we can neither force the Government to make promises nor hold them to those already made. All that we can do when unduly pressed is to grin and bear it. But there is a time coming when in spite of oppressive taxes and unfair land regulations, the North-West will contain an overwhelming majority of the whole population of the Dominion. When that time arrives, if not before, we can hope for justice for we will be able to demand it and enforce the demand.

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